

Capt. J. C. DOBBS, Democratic Elector for the Third Congressional District, will address his fellow-citizens at the following times and places:

Lileville, Anson county, Oct. 28th.

Wilmington (at night), Oct. 30th.

Fayetteville (), Nov. 2d.

Notice to Subscribers.

On the 20th of November we shall overhaul our subscription books and erase every name to whom bills have been sent and not paid by that time. Our terms are strictly cash, in advance. We hope we will have but few names to erase by that time. In future our terms will be strictly complied with, and the names erased at the time of expiration of subscription, without respect to person.

Capt. Dobbs.

This gentleman is doing gallant service in the cause of Democracy. His efforts are highly spoken of, and he has won for himself the gratitude of his Democratic fellow-citizens for his arduous and eloquent labors in their behalf throughout the District.

On Wednesday last he addressed a large crowd at Blockersville, Cumberland county. He met and overpowered French (C. B.), of Bladen, at Bladen Station and Elizabethtown. (Why will the Radicals do themselves the injustice to put up such weak and ridiculous champions?)

On Saturday night, at Owensville, Sampson county, there was a grand torchlight procession, when Capt. DOBBS addressed upwards of one thousand persons. Sampson is determined to be the banner county of the District, and Columbus must look to her laurels.

Cols. McKoy, Dockery and Capt. DOBBS addressed the people of Sampson at Clinton on Monday. Poor Dockery cut a sorrowful figure in the discussion. These gentlemen have gone to give the counties of Harnett, Moore and Montgomery a thorough canvass.

We are justly proud of our standard-bearers in this District.

Important to Voters.

In the election in this State to come off on the 3rd of November next, it is important for voters to understand that they must vote where they register, unless they obtain a certificate from the Registrar, that they have registered at a given precinct. This is the law in the case, taken from the "Act to provide for the registration of voters."

* Sec. 11. The Registrar of voters shall, at the request of any legal registered voter in his precinct, furnish to such voter under his signature, a certificate of registration, stating the County and precinct in which such voter is registered, and shall make an entry of such certificate against the name of such voter on the registration book. Upon such certificate of registration, such voter may vote in any precinct in his County, without further registration.

* Sec. 12. Upon receiving such vote, the Judges of election shall forthwith certify of registration, with the initials of the elector, affixed thereto, and deposit it with the ballot in the ballot-box.

Remember that every voter must have been a resident of this State twelve months preceding the day of election, and a resident of the County, in which he votes, thirty days before the election.

Manner of Voting.

The learned (?) Attorney General Coleman has filed with Acting Governor Holden his official opinion that but one box, and consequently, but one ballot, is to be used in voting for all the officers to be elected, National, State and County, at the next election. His letter is as follows:

To His Excellency, W. W. Holden: I have carefully considered the ordinances of the late Convention, and the acts of the late session of the General Assembly, and I am clearly of the opinion that the law requires that the candidates for Congress, for Electors of President, and for such vacancies in the General Assembly as may exist, should be voted for on the same slip of paper, and in the same ballot box.

Wm. M. Coleman, Attorney General.

We suppose that this letter of a legal poppiny decides this question, although the following opinion from five of the most eminent lawyers in the State is to the contrary, as follows:

BALTIMORE, N. C., Oct. 10th, 1868. In view of the fact that the Ordinance of the late Convention, or in the acts of the late session of the General Assembly that repeal the provision of law heretofore in force as regards the number of boxes required in case candidates for different offices are voted for at the same place and on the same day.

We are therefore of opinion that at the approaching election the candidates for Congress, for Electors of President, and for such vacancies in the General Assembly as may exist, should be voted for in separate boxes—one box or one set of boxes for each office.

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD, DANIEL G. FOWLE, SAMUEL F. PHILLIPS, D. F. THOMAS, THOMAS BRAGG.

Our Duty.

We are glad to see that the Democratic party have recovered from their useless panic over the result of the recent elections at the North, and the ridiculous talk in regard to a change of candidates. With the address of the National Executive Committee, these troubles, we hope, have passed away. The assurances which the Southern people have given of their peaceful disposition and honest desire to return to the Union in good faith, must carry conviction, if there be confidence at the North, in their integrity. Our utter helplessness, our poverty, our very necessities, should plead trumpet-tongued against our ability and our disposition to create disturbance or renew the struggle for the "Lost Cause," even if there be no confidence in the sincerity of our promises and our oaths.

If, therefore, the Northern masses, either from a craven fear or bitter prejudice of the Southern people, are determined to reconstruct this government with the bayonet rather than in the affections of its citizens, there is nothing which we can do, in the present or the future, which will ally the one or the other, except by pursuing the same course we have pursued—

obeying all laws passed for our government, and refusing to accept anything voluntarily at the expense of our honor. We feel that all has been done on our part to restore kindly relations between the sections, and if our efforts have been spurned, or our feelings misrepresented, let the consequences fall upon those who have brought about this condition of affairs for selfish purposes.

If, however, these people are wedded to their prejudices and fears, we must possess our souls in patience, and by deserving respect and consideration, yet compel them even from unwilling hearts. We await the result, with hope but with anxiety.

Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad.

We make the following copious extract from the report submitted by President COWAN to the meeting of Stockholders which assembled in this city on yesterday:

"But, in a very few weeks now, our road will extend to the Pee Dee River. This will open to us a large extent of rich and productive country from which we have, heretofore, realized nothing. It will add largely to our receipts, with but a very small addition to our expenditures. The expense of building, which we have on hand, is abundantly sufficient to perform double the amount of transportation which is now required of it, without any additional cost, except that which may be necessary to pay the wages of the greater number of train hands, who will be required to handle and move the freight, and the fact that all business men, is but a insignificant part of the cost of transportation. In addition to this, the completion of the works of the Wilmington Rail Way Bridge Company, which we hope will soon be accomplished, will enable us to land our freight in Wilmington without the expense of boating; and will put us in direct communication with the great through lines of the country, and thus enable us to afford facilities to farmers and merchants equal to those afforded by any other Company in the State. All of these things combine to assure us a largely increased business for the coming year, since there can be no further reduction in our tariff of rates, the increase of our business will produce a corresponding increase of our net income. We are, therefore, very clearly within bounds, when we say that the CLEAR PROFITS TO THE COMPANY, FROM THE BUSINESS OF THE RAILROAD, ARE AS FOLLOWS: AND WE HOPE FOR EVEN MORE. IT WILL BE SEEN THAT OUR INCOME WILL BE SUFFICIENT TO PAY THE INTEREST UPON OUR ENTIRE FIRST MORTGAGE DEBT, EVEN SUPPOSING THAT THE WHOLE NUMBER OF BONDS SHOULD BE SOLD, WHICH IS NOT AT ALL PROBABLE."

"Considering these facts, the result of our year's operation must be both gratifying and encouraging. It fully realizes all of our anticipations and predictions—it proves the rapid and permanent development of the country through which the road passes, and establishes the fact that its value to the Stockholders and the State has not been over estimated. Thus we have an ample assurance that the road has become a public necessity; and that it can be, and must be, built as soon as there is anything like a permanent settlement of the political troubles of the country. Until this permanent settlement, which we all so earnestly desire, has been accomplished, the Stockholders of this Company must learn to possess their souls in patience. It is unreasonable in them to expect their Directors to do, and compel them to do, for not voting, in their public capacity, which would be to the detriment of the country, and the Directors nor they themselves can do in their private capacity. If they have been mistaken in their calculations based upon the labor of a very few hands, it is certainly very hard measure to complain of the Directors, who have been so frank and candid in their calculations with respect to the value of the road, and the value of the labor of a very large number of hands, applied in various ways, and at many different places, should not have been fully realized."

"During the past year the report was industriously circulated among the capitalists of the North, and among the friends of the purchase of our first mortgage bonds, that the Convention, which was about to assemble under those acts of Congress known as Reconstruction Acts, would repudiate the entire action of the Legislatures of 1865 and '66 and 1866 and '67. It was supposed that the Reconstruction Acts would give power of issuing our first mortgage bonds, and this report, whether it was true or false, whether it came from good motives or from basely selfish purposes, had its full effect. Capitalists were satisfied that such a binding effect, but they were unwilling to purchase bonds which might entail a lawsuit upon them. It therefore became necessary that we should go before the Convention and obtain from it such an endorsement as would set all such reports at rest forever. Accordingly the Convention has repudiated the Reconstruction Acts, and the endorsement contained in the ordinance, which is heretofore annexed. This gave us the full endorsement of all the governments which have been known to the State of North Carolina—legal or illegal—for the last fifteen years, to wit: the Government of the United States, the Government of the State of North Carolina, and the governments established by the war—the governments established by the Reconstruction Acts of Congress. Capitalists, therefore, were at liberty to exert any and all of their political predilections."

"With this endorsement our bonds to the amount of one million of dollars (\$1,000,000) were placed on the market, and were sold at prices averaging seventy-five cents (75) to the dollar—the half the commission of two and a half (2 1/2) per cent, paid to our agents. It was not until the bonds were sold that we were enabled to see the whole of our floating debt, and indeed all of it which can press us—we have put the whole road in good order—we have pushed the graduation as rapidly as possible, and we earnestly recommend that the Stockholders will form no extravagant anticipations of the future until peace and quiet is restored to the country, and our people shall have an opportunity to work out that prosperity which peace and quiet will bring."

"With the proceeds derived from the sale of bonds we have paid off very nearly the whole of our floating debt, and indeed all of it which can press us—we have put the whole road in good order—we have pushed the graduation as rapidly as possible, and we earnestly recommend that the Stockholders will form no extravagant anticipations of the future until peace and quiet is restored to the country, and our people shall have an opportunity to work out that prosperity which peace and quiet will bring."

"We are glad to see that the Democratic party have recovered from their useless panic over the result of the recent elections at the North, and the ridiculous talk in regard to a change of candidates. With the address of the National Executive Committee, these troubles, we hope, have passed away. The assurances which the Southern people have given of their peaceful disposition and honest desire to return to the Union in good faith, must carry conviction, if there be confidence at the North, in their integrity. Our utter helplessness, our poverty, our very necessities, should plead trumpet-tongued against our ability and our disposition to create disturbance or renew the struggle for the "Lost Cause," even if there be no confidence in the sincerity of our promises and our oaths."

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among them. No possible blame can be attached to the contractor. On the contrary, he has pushed his work with all the energy of which man is capable, and he has frequently indicated the Company to his own decided injury. In the present condition of the labor of the country, we can make no certain calculations with respect to the immediate future; but our whole work is now clearly before us, and if we meet with no difficulty in the matter of labor, we will reach the Pee Dee during the month of November.

"Much complaint has been made because the money derived from the sale of bonds and used for construction has been expended principally upon the Eastern Division of the road. We are willing to admit that such complaints are natural, but we hardly think they are just. It must be remembered that we have no right to regard the interest of any particular section of the country through which the road passes, when it comes in conflict with the interest of the Company, and it is beyond all question the paramount interest of the Company first to complete the gap between the Western terminus of the Eastern Division and Charlotte. Until that is done, every dollar expended elsewhere is perfectly useless. When it is done, the road will complete its route to the sea, and the indispensable facts have shaped our policy. Any other policy would have been suicidal. We have no hesitation in saying that not a single dollar could have been sold, and not a single dollar could have been borrowed, not a single dollar could have been applied to any purpose which would not yield immediate returns. We could not have paid our interest—our credit would have been destroyed forever—and the means which we now have, and which we believe to be sufficient to complete the road, if properly applied, would have been rendered utterly valueless."

"The President desires to express his obligations to Messrs. Soutter & Co., of the City of New York, and especially to Mr. T. H. Porter, of that firm, for the earnest, honest, long-continued and devoted labors which they have bestowed upon the interests of the Company."

"Referring you to the accompanying document for detailed information upon all points connected with the management and the condition of the road and its finances, and the progress of the work of construction, this report is respectfully submitted, by order of the Board of Directors."

The miserable straight to which Radicalism is put, were visibly demonstrated in the recent meeting of the Stockholders of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad. Having seized possession of nearly all the Railroads of the State by means of State supremacy, in violation of the almost unanimous wish of the individual Stockholders, their insatiable impudence and greed led them to hope for a similar condition of things in this road. Their hopes were as vain as their efforts were futile."

The interest of our city, however, was under the control of three men who have hardly a "local habitation and a name" in this community. They cast the vote, amounting to four thousand, with three exceptions, for men whom they knew would be not acceptable to the citizens whose property and whose labors must pay the bonds and the interest thereon, by which these shares were purchased, and whose like, two of their own number were included in the number of candidates voted for. Of the twelve for whom the Wilmington vote was cast for Directors, seven were not even Stockholders of the Company, among whom were the two modest Aldermen, who voted for themselves.

French, who was so fully persuaded that the interest of the road demanded his own election, as so much to overcome his native and becoming modesty, to compel his self-support, said to several Stockholders that it would be advantageous to the road to have some Radicals, of course including himself, upon the Board, in order to be in favor with the Radical Legislature; and after the election remarked, in the midst of his grievous disappointment, that "the Stockholders had done just what Holden wanted them"—giving his own, and we suppose, correct opinion, of "our" Legislature and "our" Governor. French expects soon to be a member of the Legislature, and then this great work of internal improvement need not expect any support or encouragement from that august body, not indeed because it may not deserve it—not indeed because the interest of the State and the city of Wilmington may not demand it, but, forsooth, because French, Brink, Klux Ingram, et al. omne genus, who are not Stockholders, and can hardly enumerate the counties lying along the route of the road, were not included in its Directory. Such is Radicalism, and such its leaders."

As our people look more composedly at the diminishing figures of the Radical majorities in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, and learn more and more of the extraordinary frauds by which they were brought about, they are overcoming the despondency into which the report temporarily threw them."

The Radical majority in Pennsylvania, in a total of nearly seven hundred thousand, is less than ten thousand, or about equal to a majority in North Carolina previous to the war, of fourteen hundred. In Indiana, the proportion is much less, being not more than three or four hundred, while in Ohio it is not much greater than in Pennsylvania. We would ask, what man would have been discouraged in this State in going into a canvass with less than two thousand majority against him at the previous election. We venture to say not one. We are, ourselves, laboring under an adverse majority of nearly twenty thousand, in a total vote of less than one-fourth of that of Pennsylvania, and still we are most sanguine of victory in North Carolina."

In regard to the successful frauds by the Radicals, by which at least two of these States, Pennsylvania and Indiana, were carried, they cannot be repeated in November. Large numbers of voters were brought from neighboring States and colonized in those States just previous to the election, and their votes received by the Radicals officials who have control of all the boxes, and are the judges of all the election precincts. This might be repeated in November, were not their votes required at home. New York and New Jersey, from whom Pennsylvania received many thousands of Radical votes, needs every man withing their own borders on the third of November.

ber, and Illinois, which furnished aid to Indiana Radicals, will have as much as she can do to save herself, even if she can do so much, from a Democratic triumph. Consequently these States must depend upon themselves, and we are satisfied that the chances of success are as good for the Democracy as for the Radicals. Much harm has been done our cause by persistent and repeated misrepresentation of the views of our candidate and the aims of our party. Our noble and eloquent leader, HORATIO SEYMOUR, has determined to make a few speeches at some leading points in several of the Northern and Western States, setting forth what would be the policy of his administration in case of his election. We believe this fact will give to him the few votes necessary in Pennsylvania and Indiana to carry these States and secure his election."

Let us all follow the example of our standard-bearer. Let us go to work with renewed zeal and patriotic devotion, and all will be well. We have an arduous but important labor before us. This is no child's play, and if we desire success we must deserve it. Our very misfortunes make it more necessary than ever for North Carolina to contribute her share to insure victory. If we desert, basely desert our friends in this, their earnest and patriotic efforts to rescue us from the thralldom under which we are suffering, then is our future dark and gloomy, and we will deserve our sad fate. Arouse, fellow-citizens, shake off the apathy which is mastering us. Let us make a determined and successful attempt to save our dear old State from destruction. Carry North Carolina, and the victory is more than half won."

Have You Registered? This is the question of the day. Have you registered? Do you intend by your neglect, your apathy, your timidity, to endanger the preservation of constitutional liberty and fasten on North Carolina forever the government under which we are now groaning? Our own negligence, our own lukewarmness, our own cowardice, have given to this State the miserable Constitution under which we are now living, and the iniquitous laws and their more iniquitous administration thereunder. Our supineness and our distrust, for

"Nothing ranted us But the villainy of our fears." have already supplied us to all that have brought their merited but terrible retribution. Our Executive office is filled by a man who disgraces humanity itself—our Judiciary is the nursery of degenerate sons and unworthy adventurers, and every department is filled with men who disgrace their offices, and the good name of our State is fast becoming a by-word and a reproach among the nations of the earth, all brought upon us by our own inexcusable neglect. This Constitution was adopted and these men elected by a vindictive and ignorant minority, while those whose lives, whose happiness and whose prosperity were fatally involved in the result, stood in listless apathy and cowardly neglect, when their honor and their welfare demanded action, and when their State called upon them for assistance."

Will this election be a miserable and disgraceful repetition of the last? Do North Carolinians intend again to permit this minority, who have no interest and no care for the good of the State or the welfare of its citizens, to bear off the palm of victory. The great Democratic party of the country have marshalled their hosts to aid us in our struggle against despotism. Will we refuse to accept their assistance and spurn their offer? Will we show ourselves unworthy of their noble efforts? We have the power if we will only exert it, to redeem North Carolina from the possession of these vandals. If we fail to do so from unworthy and disgraceful motives, then are we bound hand and foot to our enemies, and we will deserve our fate."

Return of Fruit and Vegetables that have passed over the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad from April 20th, 1868, to October 1st, 1868.

ARTICLES AND QUANTITIES.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	Total.
Peas.	50	548	101	33	8	750
Barrels.	...	17	135	152
Bales.
Potatoes.	...	1	574	361	51	31	...	723
Barrels.
Bales.
Potatoes.
Barrels.
Bales.
Onions.
Barrels.
Bales.
Turnips.
Barrels.
Bales.
Lettuce.
Bales.
Baskets.
Tomatoes.
Cucumbers.
Barrels.
Bales.
Green Corn.
Barrels.
Bales.
Apples.
Barrels.
Bales.
Strawberries.
Quarts.
Bushels.
Huckleberries.
Bushels.
Peaches.
Bales.
Baskets.
Barrels.
Cucumbers.
Barrels.
Water Melons.
Barrels.
Bales.
Baskets.

Quantity transported as estimated in barrels in bulk was 74 in April; 729 in May; 1,049 in June; 2,994 in July; 6,947 in August; 5,124 in September, making a total of 12,104 barrels.

Estimated net receipts to the farmer, say \$5 per barrel, considerably less no doubt than they actually realized, and we have \$60,512 50 as the beginning of a business that will at no distant day become a great staple production along this line.

With only the ordinary facilities of a

passenger train all this work was done, promptly and satisfactorily, except in two cases, and then without fault on the part of the Company.

It is proposed to begin this next season with a special train for this work, running sufficiently fast to reach the markets in good time, and with a certainty of connecting in time to prevent loss.

We hope the exhibit we make, with the increased facilities we promise, will not only encourage our farmers to go fully into the "Fruit and Truck" business, but will induce emigrants from Delaware and New Jersey to come and see what they can do on this line.

Respectfully,

S. L. FREMONT,

Eng. & Supt.

From the Sentinel.

Major J. A. Engelhard—A Merited Tribute. Messrs. Editors:—I have frequently noticed that some of the Radical newspapers published in this State—the N. C. Standard and the Wilmington Journal—by insinuating that during the late war, he could only be found in bomb-proof situations. Knowing the charge or insinuation to be utterly false—without the shadow of foundation in fact, and seeing that Major Engelhard had the authors of this base slander with silent contempt; that he will not descend so low as to write these things as a punishment; and as the Wilmington Journal is one of the leading Democratic newspapers of the South, I desire that the public may know the character of the gentleman who edits it, in order that they may not be deceived by what these Radical papers say about him, and, therefore, address to you this communication.

At the beginning of the war, Major Engelhard joined Captain J. L. Bricker's Company, from Georgetown county, as a private; from which he was promoted by Colonel, afterwards Gen. Branch, first as Captain, and then as Major in the Quartermaster's Department, and acted as such on the North Carolina line, in the battles around Richmond, being on the field with him in every action, and at Sharpsburg received in his arms the dying North Carolina hero. He then resigned his Majesty and accepted a Captaincy, and acted as A. G. on General Pender's staff, and was right hand man in all those bloody engagements in which General Pender was so gloriously successful; and was severely wounded at Chancellorsville. After General Pender's death, he acted as Adjutant-General, in the battles around Gettysburg, and was again wounded. He remained on Wilcox's staff until the final surrender. He never shrank in any of our wars, and in every one there was no man more exposed to danger than he.

The larger portion of this war record of Major Engelhard, as above, I am personally familiar with; and the balance I vouch for as being true. I am not one of those who can stand by and see a brave man who was my comrade in arms, slandered by carpet-baggers, without raising my voice in his defence.

Yours truly, E. D. HALL.

We are pleased that the absence of our Editor affords us an opportunity to publish the above card, which appeared in the Sentinel some days since, and to assume the pen editorial and wield it in a cause of which we have long desired to write. The base and grossly false insinuations and statements of these Radical papers have been treated by the object of their attack with that contempt which a gentleman, conscious of integrity and of having performed his whole duty fearlessly and firmly, can so well bestow. But as his friends have seen fit to act in this matter, and Major Engelhard himself is temporarily absent from his post, we do not feel bound to silence, and take an earnest pleasure in setting before those of the public who are unaware of the extent of his services, the facts as they are.

"Gov." Holden, while Editor of the Standard, on several occasions stated that the services rendered by Major Engelhard during the late war were in the Quartermaster's Department, knowing it to be false, and this falsehood has been repeated by the local Radical paper of this city. No man who was active by principle during the late war could be led for political purposes into a wilful misrepresentation of the services rendered by another, or detract from his merits. And in the case of Major Engelhard none have done so except those who themselves shrink from the dangers of the field, seeking refuge in bomb-proof places in the army, or engaged in pursuits that exempted them from service. Justice will be done by the fair-minded and honorable, however much partisan feeling may rule the hour, and it is only the envious, the treacherous, the cowardly or the morally base, who will attempt such vile perversion of truth, even though it be for "political purposes."

We append below the editorial reference of the Sentinel to the above communication published in the same issue in which the card appeared:

MAJ. J. A. ENGELHARD.—We cheerfully give place to the communication of Col. E. D. Hall, in our number of Saturday last. It is a tribute to the memory of a brave and noble soldier, and a rebuke to the malignant reflections of certain Radical papers. At the same time, it is a warning to the envious and the cowardly, who, during the late war, and even during the short time when he was in the Q. M. Department, and not required to go into the field, sought to undermine the reputation of a brave and noble soldier, and to bring him into disrepute. He did his whole duty gallantly, and really needs no defence, but we can but admire the chivalrous generosity which has prompted Col. Hall to vindicate the reputation of a friend and comrade.

For the Journal.

Radical Justice in Bladen.

ELIZABETHTOWN, N. C., Oct. 16th, 1868.

EDITORS JOURNAL:—I am pleased to give you and your readers a short sketch of our way of doing things, in these days of Yankee progress and Negro success, (up here in Bladen.)

You are aware that the "power," together with most of the offices in this county, have long since passed out of the hands of the respectable and reliable citizens, into the hands of the Yankees, scalawags and negroes. These immaculate, not being troubled with "disloyal" interference, have nothing to do but just to have things according to Holden and Abbott.

Last Monday,